

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Two lines close matter, or its equivalent in space,
constitute a square.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
L. DAY & CO.,
Boat and Shoe Manufacturers, in William's 5 story
block, East Milwaukee street. Jan14dtf

WANTED!
Recruits for the 5th Regiment of Infantry
of the
REGULAR ARMY!

Adolph Oshwaldt,
No. 100 Lake Street, Chicago,
PREMIER JEWELRY MAKER AND HUB JEWELRY MANUFACTURER
ALL KINDS OF

FAIRBANKS
STANDARD
Scales
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF,
177 Lake Street, Chicago.
Buy only the Genuine.

THE FARMER'S TESTIMONIAL

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

WE the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do
certify that we have purchased Boots (of their
own manufacture) from
Messrs. Hemming & Thomas
at various times, and have worn them constantly for the
length of time herewith stated:

WINE AND LIQUORS
WHEATCOCK'S
CONSTANTLY ON HAND the purest articles at reasonable
prices. It is not necessary to pay an exorbitant
price to get the best. If you go to the wholesale house,
you will find that the quality is not so good as it is
here. We have a large stock of the best of the
country, and we are prepared to supply you with
them at the lowest prices.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE
N. SWAGER,
WOULD call the attention of the people of Janesville
to his large stock of furniture, which he has
just received from the manufacturers. He has
a large stock of the best of the country, and
he is prepared to supply you with them at the
lowest prices.

Fire, Life and Marine.
Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company,
New York City
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$300,000

Change of Proprietors.
I HAVE purchased from Mr. Platt Eysenhardt
all interest in
The Meat Market
in the center of the Milwaukee street bridge, and will
be hereafter continue the business.

WE WILL

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE ARMY IN TENNESSEE.
From General Mitchell's Division.
Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.
MURFRESBORO, Tenn., March 30.
We, too, are slightly afraid of the dusky
African, and have no better policy toward
him than simply to exclude him from our
lines. Perhaps I should say no other policy,
as there are men here, whose judgment I
respect, that consider the policy I have
mentioned as being eminently wise and good.

Now Sell a Good
HAT OR CAP
CHEAPER
IN THE WEST.
Just received,
the largest stock ever brought to
this market,
consisting in part of
SILK, PUR, FUR, WOOL, STRAW, PANAMA
HATS,
Cloth and Velvet Caps.
NEW AND GOOD
In the line,
MEN AND BOYS.
This Hat shopped accurately to the head with the
French Combs, and all the latest styles.
Jan14dtf

Extract Tonquin Musk.
Extract Tonquin Musk.
If you want a remedy
to purify the blood, it can
be had of TALLMAN & COLLINS.
If you want a Hair
Restorative or Hairbrush,
it can be had of TALLMAN & COLLINS.
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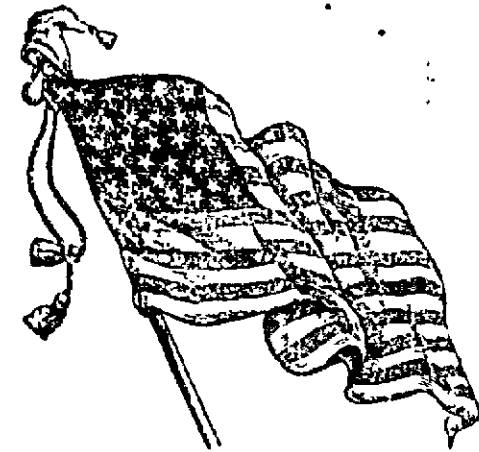
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Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Emancipation and Colonization.

Those senators who oppose emancipation without colonization cannot have their eyes open. If they were not blinded by prejudice or ambition, they would see and appreciate the fact that there are twelve thousand free negroes in the District of Columbia, living peacefully there, with no disposition to emigrate to the north. If it were possible for them to extend their vision further, they could witness 80,000 free people of color in Maryland, and 60,000 in Virginia, who have manifested no intention of overrunning the adjoining state of Pennsylvania. These facts demonstrate one thing, namely, that if all the negroes of Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, were made free, to-day, they would not emigrate northward.

According to the census of 1860, there were more free negroes in the south than in the north. Now, if there is danger of the emigration of the black population to the north, if they are emancipated, why do so many of them remain in a region where they are continually liable to be kidnapped, or sold into slavery, under oppressive laws? Why do they not all go northward into the free states? The answer to this question is plain—they run all these risks that they may live in the land of their birth, and in a congenial climate. Proclaim freedom in the south to the whole black population, and they will remain there, while the free blacks would all leave the northern and middle states, and go to the south. The statistical facts we have given prove that this is their disposition, founded on the laws of their nature.

The men, therefore, who argue, as some senators have done, that we must colonize the negro population as fast as they are emancipated, or they will scatter over the north, do so in the face and eyes of facts which prove the contrary. When they do this, it is done either ignorantly, not knowing whereof they speak, or it is done wilfully, hoping to gain credit and place by exciting prejudices which are unreasonable. It is our opinion that the Senator who uses his position to put forth fallacies of this kind, is an enemy to freedom, and that no amount of previous voting and speech-making in favor of the doctrines upon which the republican party is founded, can excuse or palliate such a dereliction from duty.

The man who would now eke emancipation by colonization schemes is opposed to all emancipation; as his doctrine leads directly to the conclusion that all blacks should be slaves, and that those who are now free should be sold into servitude. This will be the end and result of all attempts at colonization of the black race in this land, because it is impossible to transport them from the country and provide them new homes. As a financial scheme the nation would break down under it, and it will never be undertaken. They are, therefore, to stay here, either slaves or free, and he who endeavors to prove the impossibility of the propriety of their remaining within the bounds of the republic, in a state of freedom, is doing the best he can to keep them in perpetual slavery. This is our belief, and we therefore regret to see any person professing to be a republican, engaged in a work that can be pleasing only to those who believe slavery right, and who are endeavoring to spread it all over the country.

Useless "Blowing."—Some of the democratic papers, (such as the Chicago Times and the Milwaukee News) have been blowing a fuller blast than usual over the arrest of one of the publishers of the Detroit Advertiser, a republican paper, for treason. The opportunity was "improved" to make every republican a traitor, and commend the government to send all republican editors and republican congressmen to Fort Warren, instead of the gang of hopeless scoundrels who now tenant that institution. The joke, however, has been spoiled by the fact, (a fact, by the way, the Times and News will never state), that the publisher in question was discharged almost as soon as arrested, having been arrested by being mistaken for another man.

LEGISLATURE.—This remarkable body adjourned this morning to the June session. We can find nothing in the last proceedings which conveys any intelligible idea of what was done during the culmination of the exhausting efforts of the session. Probably several scores of bills were run through in utter ignorance of their contents; the usual appropriations were made; the two houses voted thanks to the presiding officers, and the presiding officers presided modest and affecting. Two days' work was done by the whole body for a half hour's work this morning by a dozen or so members, and everybody, especially the state treasurer, was a good fellow. If this was the last performance, we should feel like swinging our hat, but we cannot divest ourselves of the recollection that there is to be another act in the play next June, and will reserve our congratulations until the final falling of the curtain.

Like to like, quoth the devil to the collier.

A Cool Proposition.

Several of our contemporaries notice the receipt of a circular from proprietors of patent medicines asking them to address confidential letters to their representatives in congress urging them to oppose a tax on the medicines these proprietors manufacture. Their circular says:

"You will at once realize in this outrageous and disproportionate tax, the entire ruin of this branch of the business, and while it may not embarrass or jeopardize existing advertising contracts, it must involve a positive prohibition against any future ones being made, and a certain embarrassment and probable suspension of a large portion of the country press."

This proposition is cooler than the weather now prevailing. No set of men in existence, not even the lazier politicians, prey upon the country press like the patent medicine manufacturers. Beebe himself could not put on more effrontery than some of their agents while offering their cast iron contracts to newspaper publishers, and no curb-stone broker in Wall street ever offered more miserly terms of payment. For years we have had very little to do with that class of advertising, though we have had offers which would fill our paper with every conceivable remedy for every conceivable disease. Talk about the medicine men supporting the newspapers! They want favors granted to nobody else, and generally at about one-quarter the cost of regular advertisers. In most cases, where the pay is sure, the terms offered are an insult to a decent newspaper, and far too frequently there is no intention whatever to pay, but a deliberate intent from the start to swindle the printer. Put on the tax, we say, and let this large class of frauds and humbugs go out of the market as soon as possible.

Tennessee River Expedition.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.] CAMP IN THE WOODS, NEAR PITTSBURG, TENNESSEE, March 30, 1862. STILL IN WAITING.

Our vast Tennessee river army is still waiting for a suitable time to move forward, the necessary delay incident to the marshaling of so large a force, requiring more time than ardent civilians are apt to imagine. But what a force is collecting here! The veterans of the Missouri battle fields, some of them "Springfield" described on their banners—the heroes of Donelson, and the war, but eager troops from the camps of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, are being collected and organized. There has been fine weather now for more than a week. The roads are dry and all the streams are falling. The hindrance of high waters will soon not exist; the organization is nearly complete, so that there can be no reason, except some strategic ones, for our lying here any longer.

A RECONNOISSANCE. A small number of our troops returned yesterday from a reconnoissance of the enemy's position near Corinth, Mississippi. They had a good opportunity to see the whole of their preparations, and they report that as an expedition to protect the railroad, they have cut a deep ditch between us and it in such a manner that we must bridge it to attack the railroad. They are also making fortifications by which to drive back the Yankee hordes. It is to be hoped they are digging their last ditches to die in.

HEALTH. Owing to the change of climate and water and some other causes, there has been considerable amount of dysentery amongst the troops. In some regiments one-third are not fit for duty. But the evil is growing less, and in a few days will wholly disappear. There has been but one death in our regiment, (61st O.) that of George Maywood, of Company B, Greenfield, Ohio. He died on the 26th instant of typhoid fever.

OUR BRIGADE. Since my last letter a change has been made in the brigade with which the 81st is identified. Col. McArthur of the 12th Illinois, is acting brigadier, and his command comprises the 9th and 12th Illinois, the 81st Ohio, 16th Wisconsin, Birge's sharpshooters, Willard's (Chicago) battery, and two companies of United States cavalry. Of its material the brigadier colonel may well be proud. The 9th Illinois is an admirably drilled regiment and like our own 9th, is composed mostly of "bully Dutchmen." They did good work at Fort Donelson. The sharpshooters are a wild looking set of fellows, armed with the old fashioned hunter's rifle, and carrying their ammunition in horns and pouches, they present a practical but cold-blooded appearance. To add to their fierceness of appearance, they wear over the tops of their gray hats, from front to back, a black plume, resembling a black eagle's tail more than anything I can think of. Their mode of fighting is also peculiar—just the Indian method. Everybody knows what they did at Fort Donelson.

The 16th Wisconsin is a full regiment, splendidly equipped, and consisting of the most earnest looking Yankees and hardy lumbermen that I have seen. They are now for the first time in the field, but there is no fear that they will fail to do their duty. The Chicago battery is already noted, and is enough to say of the cavalry that their banners bear the inscription, "Springfield." The 12th Illinois I have not seen, but they have been a long time in the field, and were at Donelson.

A FAIR INFERENCE.—Jack Turner, of the Portage City Record, dives into a subject about as deep as anybody. Hear his inferences from the vaunted "democratic" victories in this state:

"A FACT DEMONSTRATED.—Not only in this city, but in every other one that we have heard from, including Janesville and Racine, the democrats have elected their candidate for mayor. These elections demonstrate one thing, and that is, the democrats have not all gone to the war, as has been sometimes claimed."

There is a good deal of humbug in the claims of the democrats as to their "gains" in the local elections of the state; but Jack hits them where they are raw when he talks about the impudent claim that all the volunteers are democrats. For consistency's sake, they ought to stop one story or the other.

DOUGLAS MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—G. R. Curtis of this city, has been appointed the general agent for this county, for the collection of moneys in aid of the proposed monument to Douglas. Persons wishing to contribute to this object will find subscription papers with Mr. Curtis, at his drug store on Milwaukee street. A contribution of one dollar will be acknowledged by a diploma of membership in the association, engraved on steel. Twenty dollars, a similar certificate as an honorary member of the association, and one hundred dollars as an honorary member of the board of trustees.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, April 5. A telegraph cable to reconnoiter Forts Monroe with Cape Charles will soon be in working order. The materials are all there and two hours uninterrupted work with favorable weather and smooth water, will be sufficient for the enterprise.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6. The Bulletin learns from a gentleman just from Washington, that Surgeon General A. Findly, who has been removed from the head of the medical department of the army, has been sent to Fort Warren, and passed through here last night. The cause has not been ascertained.

New York, April 6. The World says that private information derived from a responsible source, has reached here, that Beauregard has been outflanked near Corinth, and compelled to fall back, and that a heavy body of troops is between the enemy and Memphis, and not far from the Mississippi. Glorious news, adds the World, may be expected in a day or two.

Washington, April 6. Postal operations have been resumed with Martinsburg, Virginia, and the office at Harper's Ferry will be opened next week, under direction of the postoffice department.

New York, April 5. A special dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated Middleburg, Va., Baltimore, 4th inst., Col. Geary's advance encountered 300 of Stewart's and White's cavalry and a force of infantry, at Middleburg, Va., last Saturday. He drove in the rebel pickets outside of Middleburg, when he entered the town, and discovered the infantry in retreat and the cavalry posted to make a stand. A gun was placed to command the main street, and the 28th advanced by all the approaches to the town, while the main body rushed through it with bayonets fixed, on a double quick, driving the enemy before them. Col. Geary dashed at the head, and at one time was within 200 yards of the rebel cavalry. Col. Geary's command secured the country as far down as Adie, from which place it returned as far as Winchester, to assist at Winchester, but the battle there was decided before it could get there.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported telegraphically for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

New York, April 7. Tribune's correspondence.—Mr. Russell, correspondent of the London Times, leaves for the China, on Wednesday.

Assistant Secretary Fox, Senator Grimes, of the senate naval committee, and Mr. Sedgwick, chairman on house naval committee, went to Forts Monroe this afternoon.

Pleasure touring and sight seeing at Bull Run, and in the vicinity of Manassas, are not safe. A private of the Lincoln cavalry is said to have been shot dead, yesterday, upon the former field, and one of the Harris cavalry was shot, at long rifle range, from the cover of a wood, two miles from the junction.

Soon after the publication of the letter of Mr. Montgomery Blair to Gen. Fremont, in which the writer criticizes somewhat freely the president, the postmaster general tendered his resignation, but Mr. Lincoln refused to receive it, and said that the relations between the cabinet and the president were never kinder than at present.

Herald's dispatch.—It has been ascertained that the rebel leaders are grievously disappointed and disconcerted by the change of programme in the disposition of the army of the Potomac. They had early information of the preparation for the transportation of Gen. McClellan's army, and supposing that the whole army of the Potomac was to be withdrawn from their vicinity, had arranged a programme for a bold dash across the Potomac, above Washington, and a foray upon the capital through Maryland. Gen. Jackson's command was to lead this enterprise, and to be supported by Smith and Johnston's force.

It was expected that the rebel sympathizers in Maryland would raise the standard of revolt there, and aid the execution of the project by the destruction of railroads and bridges, and the isolation of Washington from reinforcements of Union troops. The rebel leaders reckoned without their host, and were taken by surprise at finding Gen. Banks within supporting distance of Gen. Shields, when the attempt was made to execute the first part of their programme. The repulse of Jackson, and the creation of two new bodies in Virginia under command of Gen. Banks and McDowell, convinced them that no vulnerable point has been left unprotected.

New York, April 7. A letter has been received in Mystic, Ct., dated Bordeaux, March 20, which states there was a large English steamer in that port, having on board 3,600 tons of cargo, worth \$1,000,000, which was about ready to sail for a market, intending to attempt to run the blockade at New Orleans.

A letter from Hilton Head says: From North Edisto we have startling intelligence. The rebels have come down in considerable force, and succeeded in cutting off, early the other night, an entire company belonging to the 56th Pennsylvania regiment, which was on Little Edisto Island as a picket. Strangely enough they neglected to guard the bridge between them and the main force, and the enemy succeeded in burning that, and then surrounded the picket, killing three and wounding a dozen, and captured about 30 of our men. The balance escaped to North Edisto. Since then there has been skirmishing, but with no result.

Ample reinforcements will be sent to Col. Moore directly, by Gen. Benham. Fifteen of the 46th New York volunteers were captured together with a field piece, yesterday, on Wilmington Island, on the Savannah river.

Col. Pasco took the responsibility of leading 30 men on a reconnoissance to Wilmington Island, without orders, and was surrounded by a superior force of the rebels, and half of his men captured. All the officers and the balance of the men escaped. The field piece was taken, and is doubtless now on exhibition in the city of Savannah. This is one result of the crazy mode of conducting affairs.

Type is being set quiet.

A Port Royal letter says an iron clad gun boat made its appearance on the Savannah river coming down, last week, near the head of Elba Island, where it was plainly seen from on board our vessels which lay in Mud river supporting the batteries, and a drawing of it was made. It is described as very much resembling the Merrimack in appearance, but it is much smaller in size, and is considered in every way less formidable.

MILWAUKEE, April 7. The gunboat Carondelet run the rebel blockade, passing all their batteries, and arrived safely at New Madrid. All the batteries opened a terrific fire upon her, but she hugged the shore so close that they passed over harmless.

The Merrimack was coaling Friday, ready to come out, but all is quiet yet.

A little in one's own pocket is better than much in another's purse.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.

The papers, this morning, publish special order No. 71 of the war department, showing the incorrectness of the Bulletin report of the arrest of Surgeon General Findlay. He is ordered to Boston to await further orders.

HARTFORD, April 7.

Annual state election is progressing quietly, with every indication that the republican will carry the state.

WASHINGTON, April 7. An extensive fire broke out here this morning, destroying completely three large buildings, two of them with costly iron fronts, located on Pennsylvania avenue. They were respectively occupied by Wm. Tucker, dealer in auto's goods, Wm. Egan, dry goods merchant, and J. B. Wilson, grocer. The adjoining stores of Coon & Hoover, dealers in shoes, and Gregory, hardware dealer, were also damaged. Messrs. Tucker, Egan and Wilson are the principal losers in stock. The fire extended to the rear of buildings on South 7th street, several of them occupied as taverns and restaurants. Origin of fire conjectured. The loss is very heavy, but is partially insured.

WASHINGTON, April 7. House.—Mr. White, of Indiana, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of nine members to inquire and report at an early day as possible, whether any plan be proposed and recommended for the gradual emancipation of all the African slaves, and the extinction of slavery in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, by the people or local authorities thereof; and whether such an object be expedient and desirable; and that they further inquire and report whether the colonization of such emancipated slaves on this continent, or elsewhere, is necessarily a concomitant of their freedom, and how and what provision should be made therefor; and also that they inquire how far, and in what way, the government can and ought equitably to facilitate this object; and that the committee thus further be authorized, if in their judgment it is expedient, to extend their inquiries as to the other slaveholding states, and report thereon.

Mr. Mallory regarding the resolution as unconstitutional and absurd, moved to lay it on the table. Not agreed to; 52 against 68. The resolution was passed; yeas 57, nays 52.

WASHINGTON, April 7. The Fortress Monroe boat to Baltimore, brings information from the neighborhood of Yorktown, up to Saturday night.

Shipping Point had been taken by our troops, and other places on the route formerly occupied by the rebels.

Some skirmishing had taken place between the two posts, the enemy and our forces, in which several casualties are said to have occurred, mostly in eastern regiments.

WASHINGTON, April 7. SENATE.—Mr. Sumner presented a petition in favor of emancipation.

Mr. Willey presented a petition of citizens of Virginia against the proposed tax on leaf tobacco.

Mr. Wilson of Mass., from the military committee, reported, authorizing the president to transfer the appropriation made for fortifications to the building of iron clad gunboats.

The confiscation bill was taken up.

The Markets.

New York, April 7. Receipts of flour, 858 barrels, market dull and 5c lower; sales 6,000 barrels at 5.20 a 5.25 superfine state, 4.25 a 5.35 extra state, 5.20 a 5.25 superfine western, 5.25 a 5.60 common to medium extra western, 5.75 a 5.80 shipping brands, extra No. 11, O. Canadian flour quiet, sales at 5.30 a 5.60 common to choice; Rye flour steady. Receipts wheat, 5,119 bushels; market quiet and without material change; sales 10,000 bushels 1.26 a 1.33 red state 1.35 Amber Michigan.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

Attorney General Bates has given his opinion that the acts of January and August, 1813, granting pensions for wounds and disabilities, are applicable only to the forces thereby created, and will not cover the cases of those called into service by the acts of 22d of July last; nor are their widows and orphans entitled to pensions under the act of 4th of July, 1836. Grave doubts may be suggested whether the existing laws make provision for pensions to the widows of those now in service who may die from disease or be killed in battle, and upon the whole question the attorney general inclines to the opinion that there is no adequate provision of law by which such widows are entitled to pension in addition to the bounty conferred by the act of July last. The militia who served under the President's proclamation of the 15th of April, 1861, which was in accordance with the law of the 2d of August, 1813, are in cases of wounds and disabilities, entitled to pensions under its provisions.

Previous to adjournment, to-day, Senator Trumbull gave notice that he should call up the confiscation bill, and press it daily until disposed of.

An official war bulletin, from the war department, creates two military departments—the first, that portion of Virginia and Maryland lying between the Mountain department and Blue Ridge, called the "Department of the Shenandoah," to be commanded by Gen. Banks; and the second, that portion of Virginia east of the Blue Ridge, and west of the Potomac and the Fredericksburg and Richmond railroad, including the District of Columbia and the country between the Potomac, to be called the "Department of the Rappahannock," to be under command of Gen. McDowell.

Tell me, thou mighty deep, with waves so blue and clear, is there a "good time coming" soon, when hopes shall disappear? Some foreign rock-bound shore, some island far away, where these outrageous street balloons shall be stowed away? The mighty deep was ruffled by a squall, and answered sadly, "None at all."

NEWS FROM THE TENNESSEE RIVER.—A gentleman who arrived New Albany on Tuesday evening last, has furnished the Ledger an interesting statement in regard to affairs up the Tennessee River. On Saturday evening, the 29th ult., the advance of Gen. Buell's army arrived on the Tennessee, opposite to Savannah, and commenced crossing on Sunday morning, thus forming a junction with Gen. Grant. Gen. Grant, in the early part of last week, sent a force to destroy the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which they accomplished, tearing up ten miles of the track, and thus breaking the connections between the rebel lines. But before Saturday morning the rebels had repaired the track and restored connection between their lines, and were constantly receiving reinforcements of men and munitions via this road at Corinth.—The enemy are said by scouts to be strongly fortified at Corinth and among the hills for sixteen or eighteen miles towards the Federal camps at Pittsburgh Landing.—Their available force is said to be from 75,000 to 80,000 men. The united forces of Generals Buell and Grant are sufficient to meet and conquer this large army of the rebels, and the federal supply of artillery is superior both in calibre and number of pieces to that of the enemy. A battle is imminent, and the best informed say that it cannot be delayed longer than Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, and might occur at any moment after the Federal troops had commenced their movement towards Corinth, which was to be commenced on Monday last. The Federal officers and troops are sanguine of victory, and look to the impending battle as the last stand which will be made by the enemy.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republic.

Matters in New Mexico.

Fort Union, New Mexico, March 13. Col. Slough's Colorado regiment volunteers, 550 strong, arrived here five days ago. The effective fighting force now here is 1,400, sufficient to defend this depot against any force the rebels can bring against us. We have stores enough to last our troops three months. This fort is the strongest one on the western frontier, being 750 feet square, with parapet 7 feet high, and a ditch 8 feet deep and 15 feet wide. It contains well stocked magazines. Ordnance for the works have been received, and will probably be mounted immediately. At the latest advices Col. Canby was still shut up at Fort Craig, 250 miles south of here, and the Texans 2,400 strong were at Albuquerque with 20 pieces of artillery about half way between Derr and Fort Craig. Other accounts say the rebel Colonels Steele and Baylor, with 1,800 Texans, are advancing on this fort. The Texans hold Santa Fe, where they have organized a Provisional Government, with Gen. Pelham as governor.

If a forward movement can be made without jeopardizing this depot, it will be done and an effort made to release Col. Canby, and then reclaim Santa Fe and Albuquerque.

Col. Slough, as next ranking officer, is in command of this department while Col. Canby is penned up in Fort Craig.

KANSAS CITY, March 31. Advances from Fort Union, New Mexico, say a main body of Texans were camped at Albuquerque. Sixty of them had arrived at Santa Fe. It is reported that Col. Canby had captured a train of sixty wagons and 400 Texans. Communications between Santa Fe and Fort Union had been cut off. An advance would be made about the 22nd, by troops at Fort Union, assisted by two small batteries, when it is expected communication with Fort Craig will be restored. All post office effects at Santa Fe have been removed to Fort Union.

Freedom National.

The following bill has been introduced into the House by Hon. I. N. Arnold of Chicago. It was referred to the committee on territories.

A bill to render Freedom national and Slavery sectional.

To the end that freedom may be and remain forever the fundamental law of the land, in all places whatever, as far as it lies within the power or depends upon the action of the government of the United States to make it so, therefore,

Be enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. That slavery and involuntary servitude, in all cases whatsoever, other than in the punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall hereafter cease and be prohibited forever in all the following places, viz:

First, In all the territories now existing or hereafter to be formed or acquired in any way.

Second, In all places purchased or to be purchased by the United States, with the assent of the legislature of the several states, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings.

Third, In all vessels on the high seas and on the national highways, beyond the territory and jurisdiction of the several states from which or to which the said vessels may be going.

Fourth, In all places whatsoever where the national government is supreme or has exclusive jurisdiction and power.

Sec. 2. That every person who holds, or attempted to be held hereafter, as a slave in any of the places above named, is hereby declared to be free, and the right to freedom hereby declared may be asserted in any of the courts of the United States or of the several states, in behalf of the party or his or her posterity, after any lapse of time, upon the principle, that a party once free is always free.

ANOTHER FALLACY EXPLODED.—The belief prevalent with the Southern politicians that the necessity for cotton would carry them successfully through rebellion, has been cruelly shaken by the events of the last few months. Those who used to bow down to King Cotton, now grievously admit that they were paying homage to delusion. In the rebel cabal called a Senate, sitting at Richmond, there was a discussion, on the 12th inst., upon the propriety of abstaining from planting cotton and substituting grain. Some of the fiercest of the rebels in that body admitted that the notion that cotton was king was, in the inelegant language used, "played out." The security of the article would only stimulate production on other countries, and the advantages thus gained would enable the foreign cotton regions to compete successfully with the South, which would deprive her of her monopoly and destroy her power. Mr. Wigfall spoke bitterly of England. She wished to see the South destroyed, as cotton producers, so that she could become raiser as well as spinner, and thus command the world. She abandoned her own West Indies to abolition, in order to foster cotton raising in India. After the debate, a vote was taken, and the resolution to abandon the planting of cotton was lost. It is evident from the whole tone of the debate, that the rebel "ateamers" are being rapidly cured of the extravagant notions they had formed of themselves, and their ability of controlling the world through the power they supposed they possessed over the industrial interests of other nations.

HOLLIS'S STEAM RAM.—A Cairo correspondent of the St. Louis Republic, writing under date of March 31, gives the following interesting description of this suspicious craft:

I have seen a rough sketch of Hollis's celebrated gunboat, the "Manassas" or "Turtle"—taken from the descriptions of intelligent persons in Columbus, who have seen her. She is about 100 feet long and 20 feet beam, and draws from 9 to 12 feet of water. Her shape above water is that of a sharply pointed egg shell, so that a shot will glance from her no matter where it strikes. Her back is formed of 12 inch oak, covered with 1 1/2 inch bar iron. She has two chimneys, so arranged as to slide down in time of action. The pilot house is in the stern of the boat. She is worked by a powerful propeller, but cannot stem a strong current. She carries only one gun, a 68-pounder, right in her bow.

There is only one entrance to her through a trap door in back. Her port hole is furnished with a heavily plated trap, which springs up when the gun is run out, and falls down when it is run back. Now the crew get their light and air, I can't pretend to say.

This "Turtle" is certainly a formidable affair, a second Merrimack in its way, and appears to be capable of doing much damage, while receiving but little. It would be impossible to board her, as there is only one entrance, and she is supplied with hose for throwing hot water.

IMPERIAL MARRIAGE IN JAPAN.—A Kansas correspondent of the New York World, writing on the 1st of January, says

that the Japanese were in a high state of excitement over the approaching nuptials of the daughter of the Mikado, or spiritual emperor to the Tycoon, or political emperor. The betrothed lady arrived at Yeddo on the 16th of December, with a train of 14,000 attendants, and was twenty-five days on her journey from Miako to that place. According to court etiquette, she made the first and last stages of her journey in a carriage drawn by bullocks. The most of the tour was, however, performed in a norimon, or litter, made of silken threads, of a peculiar structure, and borne on men's shoulders. On reaching Yeddo she went into retirement for three weeks, which had not terminated when the correspondent wrote. When she entered Yeddo, all fires in the city were ordered to be put out for thirty six hours; the streets on the route she took were entirely cleared of people, the houses closed, the shutters of doors and windows all drawn, and no one was allowed to peep through a crack at the august personage. This marriage is the precursor of important reforms in Japan. The Mikado has hitherto been the real emperor, the Tycoon requiring his consent in order to render valid all important measures. Until recently, the Mikado had not given his assent to two or three articles of the treaty between the Tycoon and the United States, and the Japanese did not, therefore, consider that their engagements were binding. Hitherto the Tycoon has never been honored with an alliance with the acknowledged daughters of the Mikado, the persons occupying that station having, from time immemorial, been in the habit of making their chief lords adopt their numerous progeny. From these repudiated children the Tycoons have hitherto chosen their brides. The present marriage may be regarded as an admission of the Tycoon's social and political equality.

Navigation now looks like opening. The river was clear on Saturday from La Crosse to Winona, and on Sunday from Hastings to the head of Lake Pepin. The ice has broken away immediately at the turn of the head below St. Paul, and from present indications will make a start in a few hours in front of the city.

There will probably be a boat up to the foot of the lake to-day. The Keokuk was ready to come up from La Crosse on Saturday morning.—St. Paul Press, April 1.

DIED.

In Union, Wis., JANE A. BULLARD, wife of Hiram Bullard, aged 59 years, died at her own residence, and four little children to mourn the loss of an amiable wife and affectionate mother.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAPPIN'S HALL!

Mrs. Nellie Whitte,

EVERY Evening this week, commencing Monday, April 7th.

Something new in the Scientific World.

Prof. Stearns,

respectfully announces to the friends of Science and Progress that he has made arrangements with Mrs. Nellie Whitte, one of the most interesting Trance Speakers of the week, to give a Lecture on the Ancient and Modern Science, in an unusual and unique manner. After each lecture Professor Stearns will demonstrate the power of mind acting on matter, with amazing and wonderful illustrations. Proving

That mighty truths are yet unknown.

What trifles are the things we call science.

In Nature's book they'll all be read.

As progress breaks the seal.

Nothing will be said or done to offend the most fastidious.

Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

Free tickets 15c. Adts. free this evening.—"Globe."

Free tickets 15c. Adts. free this evening.—"Globe."

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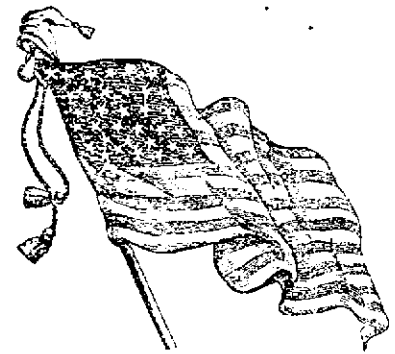
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Free tickets 15c. Adts. free this evening.—"Globe."

Free tickets 15c. Adts. free this evening.—"Globe."



Forever float that standard sheet!
Which breathes the foe but falls before it;
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Emancipation and Colonization.

Those senators who oppose emancipation without colonization cannot have their eyes open. If they were not blinded by prejudice or ambition, they would see and appreciate the fact that there are twelve thousand free negroes in the District of Columbia, living peaceably there, with no disposition to emigrate to the north. If it were possible for them to extend their vision further, they could witness 80,000 free people of color in Maryland, and 60,000 in Virginia, who have manifested no intention of overrunning the adjoining state of Pennsylvania. These facts demonstrate one thing, namely, that if all the negroes of Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, were made free, to-day, they would not emigrate northward.

According to the census of 1860, there were more free negroes in the south than in the north. Now, if there is danger of the emigration of the black population to the north, if they are emancipated, why do so many of them remain in a region where they are continually liable to be kidnapped, or sold into slavery, under oppressive laws? Why do they not all go northward into the free states? The answer to this question is plain: they run all these risks that they may live in the land of their birth, and in a congenial climate. Proclaim freedom in the south to the whole black population, and they will remain there, while the free blacks would all leave the northern and middle states, and go to the south. The statistical facts we have given prove that this is their disposition, founded on the laws of their nature.

The men, therefore, who argue, as some senators have done, that we must colonize the negro population as fast as they are emancipated, or they will scatter over the north, do so in the face and eyes of facts which prove the contrary. When they do this, it is done either ignorantly, not knowing whereof they speak, or it is done willfully, hoping to gain credit and place by exciting prejudices which are unreasonable. It is our opinion that the Senator who uses his position to put forth fallacies of this kind, is an enemy to freedom, and that no amount of previous voting and speech-making in favor of the doctrines upon which the republican party is founded, can excuse or palliate such a dereliction from duty.

The man who would now eulogize emancipation by colonization schemes is opposed to all emancipation; as his doctrine leads directly to the conclusion that all blacks should be slaves, and that those who are now free should be sold into servitude. This will be the end and result of all attempts at colonization of the black race in this land, because it is impossible to transport them from the country and provide them new homes. As a financial scheme the nation would break down under it, and it will never be undertaken. They are, therefore, to stay here, either slaves or free, and he who endeavors to prove the impossibility or the impropriety of their remaining within the bounds of the republic, in a state of freedom, is doing the best he can to keep them in perpetual slavery. This is our belief, and we therefore regret to see any person professing to be a republican, engaged in a work that can be pleasing only to those who believe slavery right, and who are endeavoring to spread it all over the country.

USELESS "BLOWING."—Some of the democratic papers, (such as the Chicago Times and the Milwaukee News) have been blowing a fuller blast than usual over the arrest of one of the publishers of the Detroit Advertiser, a republican paper, for treason. The opportunity was "improved" to make every republican a traitor, and recommend the government to send all republican editors and republican congressmen to Fort Warren, instead of the gang of hopeless reprobates who now tenant that institution. The joke, however, has been spoiled by the fact, (a fact, by the way, the Times and News will never state), that the publisher in question was discharged almost as soon as arrested, having been arrested by being mistaken for another man.

LEGISLATURE.—This remarkable body adjourned this morning to the June session. We can find nothing in the last proceedings which conveys any intelligible idea of what was done during the culmination of the exhausting efforts of the session. Probably several score of bills were run through in utter ignorance of their contents; the usual appropriations were made; the two houses voted thanks to the presiding officers, and the presiding officers played modest and affecting. Two days' pay was drawn by the whole body for a half hour's work this morning by a dozen or so members, and everybody, especially the state treasurer, was a good fellow. If this was the last performance, we should feel like swinging our hat, but we cannot divest ourselves of the recollection that there is to be another act in the play next June, and will reserve our congratulations until the final falling of the curtain.

Like to like, quoth the devil to the collier.

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A Cool Proposition.

Several of our contemporaries notice the receipt of a circular from proprietors of patent medicines asking them to address confidential letters to their representatives in congress urging them to oppose a tax on the medicines these proprietors manufacture. Their circular says:

"You will at once realize in this outrageous and disproportionate tax, the entire ruin of this branch of the business, and while it may not embarrass or jeopardize existing advertising contracts, it must involve a positive prohibition against any future ones being made, and a certain embarrassment and probable suspension of a large portion of the country press."

This proposition is cooler than the weather now prevailing. No set of men in existence, not even the loafer politicians, prey upon the country press like the patent medicine manufacturers. Beelzebub himself could not put on more effrontery than some of their agents while offering their cast iron contracts to newspaper publishers, and no curb-stone broker in Wall street ever offered more miserly terms of payment. For years we have had very little to do with that class of advertising, though we have had offers which would fill our paper with every conceivable remedy for every conceivable disease. Talk about the medicine men supporting the newspapers! They want favors granted to nobody else, and generally at about one-quarter the cost of regular advertisers. In most cases, where the pay is sure, the terms offered are an insult to a decent newspaper, and far too frequently there is no intention whatever to pay, but a deliberate intent from the start to swindle the printer. Put on the tax, we say, and let this large class of frauds and lumbings go out of the market as soon as possible.

Tennessee River Expedition.

(Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.)
Came in the Woods, Near Pittsburg, Tenn., 2d.

Our vast Tennessee river army is still waiting for a suitable time to move forward, the necessary delay incident to the marshaling of so large a force, requiring more time than ardent civilians are apt to imagine. But what a force is collecting here! The veterans of the Missouri battle fields, some of them with "Springfield" inscribed on their banners—the heroes of Donelson, and the raw, but eager troops from the camps of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, are being collected and organized. There has been fine weather now for more than a week. The roads are dry and all the streams are falling. The hindrance of high waters will soon not exist; the organization is nearly complete, so that there can be no reason, except some strategic ones, for our lying here any longer.

A RECONNOISSANCE.
A small number of our troops returned yesterday from a reconnaissance of the enemy's position near Corinth, Mississippi. They had a good opportunity to see the whole of their preparations, and they report that as an expedient to protect the railroad, they have cut a deep ditch between us and it in such a manner that we must bridge it to attack the railroad. They are also digging fortifications by which to drive back the Yankee border. It is to be hoped they are digging their last ditches to die in.

HEALTH.
Owing to the change of climate and water and some other causes, there has been considerable amount of dysentery amongst the troops. In some regiments one-third are not fit for duty. But the evil is growing less, and in a few days will wholly disappear. There has been but one death in our regiment, (81st O.) that of George Claypool, of Company B, Greenfield, Ohio. He died on the 26th instant of typhoid fever.

OUR BRIGADE.

Since my last letter a change has been made in the brigade with which the 1st is identified. Col. McArthur of the 12th Illinois, is being brought forward, and is commanding the 9th and 12th Illinois, the 81st Ohio, 18th Wisconsin, Birge's sharpshooters, Willard's (Chicago) battery, and two companies of United States cavalry. Of its material the brigadier colonel may be proud. The 9th Illinois is an admirably drilled regiment and like our own 9th, is composed mostly of "bully Dutchmen." They did good work at Fort Donelson. The sharpshooters are a wild looking set of fellows, armed with the old fashioned hunter's rifle, and carrying their ammunition in horns and pouches, they present a practical but cold-blooded appearance. To add to their fierceness of appearance, they wear over the tops of their gray hats, from back to back, a black stripe, resembling a black squirrel's tail more than anything I can think of. Their mode of fighting is also peculiar—just the Indian method. Everybody knows what they did at Fort Donelson.

The 16th Wisconsin is a full regiment, splendidly equipped, and consisting of the most earnest looking Yankees and hardy lumbermen that I have seen. They are now for the first time in the field, but there is no fear that they will fail to do their duty. The Chicago battery is already noted, and it is enough to say of the cavalry that their banner bears the inscription, "Springfield." The 12th Illinois I have not seen, but they have been a long time in the field, and were at Donelson.

A FAIR INFERENCE.—Jack Turner, of the Portage City Record, dives into a subject about as deep as anybody. Hear his inferences from the vaunted "democratic" victories in this state:

"A FACT DEMONSTRATED.—Not only in this city, but in every other one that we have heard from, including Janesville and Racine, the democrats have elected their candidate for mayor. These elections demonstrate one thing, and that is, the democrats have not all gone to the war, as has been sometimes claimed."

There is a good deal of humbug in the claims of the democrats as to their "guins" in the local elections of the state; but Jack hits them where they are raw when he talks about the impudent claim that all the voters are democrats. For consistency's sake, they ought to stop one story or the other.

DOUGLAS MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—G. R. Curtis of this city, has been appointed the general agent for this county, for the collection of moneys in aid of the proposed monument to Douglas. Persons wishing to contribute to this object will find subscription papers with Mr. Curtis, at his drug store on Milwaukee street. A contribution of one dollar will be acknowledged by a diploma of membership in the association, engraved on steel. Twenty dollars, a similar certificate as an honorary member of the association, and one hundred dollars as an honorary member of the board of trustees.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, April 5.
A telegraph cable to reconnect Fortress Monroe with Cape Charles will soon be in working order. The materials are all there and two hours uninterrupted work with favorable weather and smooth water, will be sufficient for the enterprise.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.
The Bulletin learns from a gentleman just from Washington, that Surgeon General A. Finley, who has been removed from the head of the medical department of the army, has been sent to Fort Warren, and passed through here last night. The cause has not been ascertained.

NEW YORK, April 5.
The World says that private information derived from a responsible source, has reached here, that Beauregard has been outfanked near Corinth, and compelled to fall back, and that a heavy body of troops is between the enemy and Memphis, and not far from the Mississippi. Glorious news, adds the World, may be expected in a day or two.

WASHINGTON, April 5.
Postal operations have been resumed with Martinsburg, Virginia, and the office at Harpers Ferry will be opened next week, under direction of the postoffice department.

NEW YORK, April 5.
A special dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated Middleburg via Baltimore 4th says: Col. Geary's advance counted 800 of Stewart's and White's cavalry and a force of infantry, at Middleburg, Va. last Saturday. He drove in the rebel pickets outside of Middleburg, when he entered the town, and discovered the infantry in retreat and the cavalry posted to make a stand. A gun was placed to command the main street, and the 23rd advanced by all the approaches to the town, while the main body rushed through it with bayonets fixed on a double quick, driving the enemy before them. Col. Geary dashed at the head, and at one time was within 200 yards of the rebel camp. Col. Geary's command secured the country as far as Adams, from which place it returned as far as Winchester, to assist at Winchester, but the battle there was decided before it could get there.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, April 7.
Tribune correspondence.—Mr. Russell, correspondent of the London Times, leaves for the China, on Wednesday.

Assistant Secretary Fox, Senator Grimes, of the senate naval committee, and Mr. Sedgwick, chairman on house naval committee, went to Fortress Monroe this afternoon.

Pleasure touring and sight-seeing at Ball Bluff, and in the vicinity of Manassas, are not safe. A private of the Lincoln cavalry is said to have been shot dead, yesterday, upon the former field, and one of the Harrier's cavalry was shot, at San Antonio, from the cover of a wood, two miles from the junction.

Soon after the publication of the letter of Mr. Montgomery Blair to Gen. Fremont, in which the writer criticizes somewhat freely the president, the postmaster general resigned his resignation, but Mr. Lincoln refused to receive it, and said that the relations were not thereby created or destroyed. Herald's dispatch.—It has been ascertained that the rebel leaders are grievously disappointed and disconcerted by the change of programme in the disposition of the army of the Potomac. They had early information of the preparation for the transportation of Gen. McClellan's army, and supposing that the whole army of the Potomac was to be withdrawn from their vicinity, had arranged a programme for a bold dash across the Potomac, above Washington and a foray upon the capital through Maryland. Gen. Jackson's command was to lead this enterprise, and to be supported by Smith and Johnston's forces.

It was expected that the rebel sympathizers in Maryland would raise the standard of revolt there, and aid the execution of the project by the destruction of railroads and bridges, and the isolation of Washington from reinforcements of Union troops. The rebel leaders reckoned without their host, and were taken by surprise at finding Gen. Banks within supporting distance of Gen. Shields, when the attempt was made to execute the first part of their programme. The repulse of Jackson, and the creation of two new bodies in Virginia under command of Gen. Banks and McDowell, convinced them that no vulnerable point has been left unprotected.

NEW YORK, April 7.
A letter has been received in Mystic, Ct., dated Bordeaux, March 20, which states there has been a large English steamer in port, having on board 3,000 tons of cargo, worth \$1,000,000, which was about to sail for a market, intending to attempt to run the blockade at New Orleans.

A letter from Hilton Head says: From North Edisto we have startling intelligence. The rebels have come down in considerable force, and succeeded in cutting off, early the other night, an entire company belonging to the 56th Pennsylvania regiment, which was on Little Edisto Island as a picket. Strangely enough they neglected to guard the bridge between them and the main force, and the enemy succeeding in burning that, and then surrounded the picket, killing three and wounding a dozen, and captured about 30 of our men. The balance escaped to North Edisto. Since then there has been skirmishing, but with no result.

Ample reinforcements will be sent to Col. Moore directly, by Gen. Benham. Fifteen of the 48th New York volunteers were captured together with a field piece, yesterday, on Wilmington Island, on the Savannah river.

Col. Pasco took the responsibility of leading 30 men on a reconnaissance on Wilmington Island, without orders, and was there surrounded by a superior force of the rebels, and half of his men captured. All the officers and men were taken, and the field piece was taken and is now on exhibition in the city of Savannah. This is one result of this crazy mode of conducting affairs.

Tybee Island remains quiet.
A Port Royal letter says an iron clad gun boat made its appearance on the Savannah river coming down, last week, near the head of Elba Island, where it was plainly seen from on board our vessels which lay in Mud river supporting the batteries, and a drawing of it was made. It is described as very much resembling the Merrimack in appearance, but it is much smaller in size, and is considered in every way less formidable.

MILWAUKEE, April 7.
The gunboat Carondelet run the rebel blockade, passing all their batteries, and arrived safely at New Madrid. All the batteries opened a terrific fire upon her, but she hugged the shore so close that they passed over harmless.

The Merrimack was coaling Friday, ready to come out, but all is quiet yet.

A little in one's own pocket is better than much in another's purse.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.

The papers, this morning, publish special order No. 71 of the war department, showing the incorrectness of the Bulletin report of the arrest of Surgeon General Finley. He is ordered to Boston to await further orders.

HARTFORD, April 7.

Annual state election is progressing quietly, with every indication that the republicans and Union ticket will carry the state.

WASHINGTON, April 7.
An extensive fire broke out here this morning, destroying completely three large buildings, two of them with costly iron fronts, located on Pennsylvania avenue. They were respectively occupied by Wm. Tucker, dealer in antiques, goods, Wm. Egan, dry goods merchant, and J. B. Wilson, grocer. The adjoining stores of Cone & Hoover, dealers in shoes, and Gregory, hardware dealer, were also damaged. Messrs. Tucker, Egan and Wilson are the principal losers in stock. The fire extended to the rear of buildings on South 7th street, several of them occupied as taverns and restaurants. Origin of fire conjectured. The loss is very heavy, but is partially insured.

WASHINGTON, April 7.
House.—Mr. White, of Indiana, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of nine members to inquire and report at an early day as possible, whether any plan be proposed and recommended for the gradual emancipation of all the African slaves, and the extinction of slavery in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, by the people or local authorities thereof; and whether such an object be expedient and desirable; and that they further inquire and report whether the organization of such emancipated slaves on this continent, or elsewhere, is necessarily a concomitant of their freedom, and how and what provision should be made therefor; and also that they inquire how far, and in what way, the government can and ought equitably to facilitate this object; and that the committee thus further be authorized, if in their judgment it is expedient, to extend their inquiries as to the other slaveholding states, and report thereon.

Mr. Mallory regarding the resolution as unconstitutional and absurd, moved to lay it on the table. Not agreed to; 32 against. The resolution was passed: yeas 67, nays 52.

WASHINGTON, April 7.
The Fortress Monroe boat to Baltimore, brings information from the neighborhood of Yorktown, up to Saturday night.

Shipping Point had been taken by our troops, and other places on the route formerly occupied by the rebels.

Some skirmishing had taken place between the outposts of the enemy and our forces, in which several casualties are said to have occurred, mostly in eastern regiments.

WASHINGTON, April 7.
SENATE.—Mr. Sumner presented a petition in favor of emancipation.

Mr. Willey presented a petition of citizens of Virginia against the proposed law on land confiscation.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., from the military committee, reported, authorizing the president to transfer the appropriation made for fortifications to the building of iron clad gunboats.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, April 7.
Receipts of flour 18,838 barrels, market dull and 5c lower; subs. 6,000 barrels at 5.20 a 5.25 superfine state, 4.25 a 5.35 extra state, 5.20 a 5.25 superfine western, 4.25 a 5.50 common to medium extra western, 3.75 a 5.80 shipping brands, extra R. 11. O. Canadian flour quiet, sales at 5.30 a 5.50 common to choice; Rye flour steady. Receipts wheat, 5,119 bushels; market quiet and without material change; sales 10,000 bushels 1.26 a 1.33 red state 1.35 Amber Michigan.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

Attorney General Bates has given his opinion that the acts of January and August, 1813, granting pensions for wounds and disabilities, are applicable only to the cases of those called into service by the acts of 22d of July last; nor are the widows and orphans entitled to pensions under the act of 4th of July, 1836. Grave doubts may be suggested whether the existing laws make provision for pensions to the widows of those now in service who may die from disease or be killed in battle, and upon the whole question the attorney general inclines to the opinion that there is no adequate provision of law by which such widows are entitled to pension in addition to the bounty conferred by the act of July last. The militia who served under the President's proclamation of the 15th of April, 1861, which was in accordance with the law of the 2d of August, 1813, are in cases of wounds and disabilities, entitled to pensions under its provisions.

Previous to adjournment to-day, Senator Trumbull gave notice that he should call up the confiscation bill, and press it daily until disposed of.

An official war bulletin, from the war department, creates two military departments—the first, that portion of Virginia and Maryland lying between the Mountain department and Blue Ridge, called the "Department of the Shenandoah," to be commanded by Gen. Banks; and the second, that portion of Virginia east of the Blue Ridge, and west of the Potomac and the Fredericksburg and Richmond railroad, including the Eastern Shore, called the "Department of the Patuxent," to be commanded by Gen. McDowell.

Tell me, thou mighty deep, with waves so blue and clear, is there a "good time coming?" soon, when hoops shall disappear? Some foreign rock-bound shore, some island far away, where these outrageous street balloons shall be stowed away? The mighty deep was ruffled by a squall, and answered sadly, "None at all."

NEWS FROM THE TENNESSEE RIVER.—A gentleman who arrived at New Albany on Tuesday evening last, has furnished the following interesting statement in regard to the capture of the Tennessee River. On Saturday evening, the 29th ult., the advance of Gen. Buell's army arrived on the Tennessee, opposite to Savannah, and commenced crossing on Sunday morning, thus forming a junction with Gen. Grant. Gen. Grant, in the early part of last week, sent a force to destroy the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which they accomplished, tearing up ten miles of the track, and thus breaking the connections between the rebel lines. But before Saturday morning the rebels had repaired the track and restored connection between their lines, and were constantly receiving reinforcements of men and munitions from the south.

The enemy are said by reports to be strongly fortified at Corinth and among the hills for sixteen or eighteen miles towards the Federal camps at Pittsburgh Landing. Their available force is said to be from 75,000 to 80,000 men. The united forces of Generals Buell and Grant are sufficient to meet and conquer this large army of the rebels, and the federal supply of artillery is superior both in calibre and number of pieces to that of the enemy. A battle is imminent, and the best informed say that it cannot be delayed longer than Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, and might occur at any moment after the Federal troops had commenced their movement towards Corinth, which was to be commenced on Monday last. The Federal officers and troops are sanguine of victory, and look to the impending battle as the last stand which will be made by the enemy.

Matters in New Mexico.

PORT UNION, NEW MEXICO, March 18.
Col. Slough's Colorado regiment volunteers, 950 strong, arrived here five days ago. The effective fighting force now here is 400. The officers to defend this depot against any force the rebels can bring against us. We have stores enough to last our troops three months. This fort is the strongest one on the western frontier, being 750 feet square with parapets 7 feet high, and a ditch 8 feet deep and 15 feet wide. It contains well stocked magazines. Ordnance for the works have been received, and will probably be mounted immediately. At the latest advices Col. Canby was still shut up at Fort Craig, 250 miles south of here, and the Texans 2,400 strong were at Albuquerque with 20 pieces of artillery about half way between Derr and Fort Craig.

Other accounts say the rebel Colonels Steele and Baylor, with 1,800 Texans advancing on this Fort. The Texans hold Santa Fe, where they have organized a Provisional Government, with Gen. Pelham as governor.

If a forward movement can be made without jeopardizing this depot, it will be done and an effort made to release Col. Canby, and then reclaim Santa Fe and Albuquerque.

Col. Slough, as next ranking officer, is in command of this department while Col. Canby is penned up in Fort Craig.

Advices from Fort Union, New Mexico, say a main body of Texans were camped at Albuquerque. Sixty of them had arrived at Santa Fe. It is reported that Col. Canby is surrounded by a train of state wagons and 100 Texans. Communications between Santa Fe and Fort Union had been cut off. An advance would be made about the 22nd, by troops at Fort Union, assisted by two small batteries, when it is expected communication with Fort Craig will be restored. All post office effects at Santa Fe have been removed to Fort Union.

Freedom National.

The following bill has been introduced into the House by Hon. J. N. Arnold of Chicago. It was referred to the committee on territories.

A bill to render Freedom national and slavery sectional.

To the end that freedom may be and remain forever the fundamental law of the land, in all places whatever, as far as it lies within the power or depends upon the action of the government of the United States to make it so, therefore,

Section 1. That slavery and involuntary servitude, in all cases whatsoever, other than in punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall hereafter cease and be prohibited forever in all the following places, viz:

First, In all the territories now existing or hereafter to be formed or acquired in any way.

Second, In all places purchased or to be purchased by the United States, with the assent of the legislature of the several states, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings.

Third, In all vessels on the high seas and on the national highways, beyond the jurisdiction of the several states, from which or to which the said vessels may be going.

Fourth, In all places whatsoever where the national government is supreme or has exclusive jurisdiction and power.

Sec. 2. That every person now held, or attempted to be held hereafter, as a slave in any of the places above named, is hereby declared to be free, and the right to freedom hereby declared may be asserted in any of the courts of the United States or of the several states, in behalf of the party or his or her posterity, after any lapse of time, upon the principle, that a party once free is always free.

ANOTHER FALLACY EXPLODED.—The belief prevalent with the Southern politicians that the necessity for cotton would carry them successfully through rebellion, has been cruelly shaken by the events of the last few months. Those who used to howl down King Cotton, now grievously admit that they were paying homage to deism.

In the rebel cabal called a Senate, sitting at Richmond, there was a discussion, on the 12th inst., upon the propriety of abstaining from planting cotton and substituting grain. Some of the fiercest of the rebels in that body admitted that the notion that cotton was king was, in the incoherent language used, "played out."

The scarcity of the article would stimulate production, and the advantages of the cotton regions to compete successfully with the South, which would deprive her of her monopoly and destroy her power. Mr. Wigfall spoke bitterly of England. She wished to see the South destroyed, as cotton producers, so that she could become raiser as well as spinner, and thus command the world.

She abandoned her own West Indies to abolition, in order to foster cotton raising in India. After the debate, a vote was taken, and the resolution to abandon the planting of cotton was lost. It is evident that the whole tone of the debate, and the rebel "statesmen" are being rapidly freed of the extravagant notions they had of controlling the world through the power they supposed they possessed over the industrial interests of other nations.

HOLLIS'S STEAM RAIL.—A Cairo correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing under date of March 31, gives the following interesting description of this suspicious craft:

I have seen a rough sketch of Hollis's celebrated gunboat—the "Manassas" or "Turtle"—taken from the descriptions of intelligent persons in Columbus, who have seen her in the steam, and she is about 100 feet long and 20 feet beam, and draws from 8 to 12 feet of water. Her shape above water is that of a sharply pointed egg shell, so that she will glance from her bow matter where it strikes. Her back is formed of 12 inch oak, covered with 1 1/2 inch bar iron. She has two chimneys, so arranged as to slide down in time of action. The pilot house is in the stern of the boat. She is worked by a powerful propeller, but cannot stem a strong current. She carries only one gun, a 68 pounder, right in her bow.

There is only one entrance to her through a trap door in back. Her port hole is furnished with a heavily plated trap, which springs up when the gun is run out, and falls down when it is run back. How the crew get their light and air, I can't pretend to say.

This "Turtle" is certainly a formidable affair, a second Merrimack in its way, and appears to be capable of doing much damage, while receiving but little. It would be impossible to board her, as there is only one entrance, and she is supplied with hose for throwing hot water.

IMPERIAL MARRIAGE IN JAPAN.—A Kanagawa correspondent of the New York World, writing on the 1st of January, says

that the Japanese were in a high state of excitement over the approaching arrival of the daughter of the Mikado, or imperial emperor to the Tycoon, or political emperor.

The betrothed lady arrived at Yeddo on the 16th of December, with a train of 14,000 attendants, and was twenty-five days on her journey from Misko to that place. According to court etiquette, she made the first and last stages of her journey in a carriage drawn by bullocks. The most of the tour was, however, performed in a norimon, or litter, made of silken threads, of a peculiar structure, and borne on men's shoulders. On reaching Yeddo she went into retirement for three weeks, which had not terminated when the correspondent wrote. When she entered Yeddo, all fires in the city were ordered to be put out for thirty six hours; the streets on the route she took were entirely cleared of people, the houses closed, the shutters of doors and windows all drawn, and no one was allowed to peep through a crack at the august personage. This marriage is the precursor of important reforms in Japan. The Mikado has hitherto been the real emperor, the Tycoon requiring his consent in order to render valid all important measures. Until recently, the Mikado had not given his assent to two or three articles of the treaty between the Tycoon and the United States, and the Japanese did not, therefore, consider that their engagements were binding. Hitherto the Tycoon has been honored with an alliance with the acknowledged daughters of the Mikado, the persons occupying that station having, from time immemorial, been in the habit of making their chief lords adopt their numerous progeny. From these repudiated children the Tycoons have hitherto chosen their brides. The present marriage may be regarded as an admission of the Tycoon's social and political equality.

Navigation now looks like opening. The river was clear on Saturday from La Crosse to Winona, and on Sunday from Hastings to the head of Lake Pepin. The ice has broken away immediately at the turn of the bend below St. Paul, and from present indications will make a start in a few hours in front of the city.

There will probably be a boat up to the foot of the lake to-day. The Keokuk was ready to come up from La Crosse on Saturday morning.—St. Paul Press, April 1.

DIED.

In Union, Wis., JAMES BULLARD, with of Hiram Bullard, aged 38 years, leaving a widow and four children and four little children to mourn the loss of an amiable wife and affectionate mother.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAPPIN'S HALL!

EVERY Evening this week, commencing Monday, April 7th, 1862, at 7 o'clock, P. M., in the Scientific World.

PROF. STEARNS

respectfully announces to the friends of Science and Progress that he has made arrangements with Mrs. Nellie White, one of our most accomplished and popular lecturers, to deliver six lectures on Ancient and Modern Science, commencing on Monday, April 8th, at 7 o'clock, P. M., in Laplin's Hall.

That mighty truth, the unknown, which trifles must reveal: In Nature's Book they'll all be read As progress wanders through the world, Nothing will be said or done to offend the most fastidious.

Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 15c. Ladies free this evening. For full particulars, call on the lecturer or on the day of the lecture, at Laplin's Hall, 100 N. 3rd St.

Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the electors of the ward of the City of Janesville, that a meeting will be held in said ward, on Friday next, the 12th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing an alderman in the district of Janesville, vacated by the resignation of Nathaniel Parker, for the unexpired term of said office.

The polls of said election will be held at the Fire Engine House of Washington Company No. 3, on River street in said ward, and will be opened at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and close at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. By order of the common council, passed April 5th inst.

J. B. BOWEN, Mayor.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Nervous Headache
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these pills the periodic attacks of Nervous Headache can be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing all obstructions. They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of a disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer the child.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!
The genuine have five grains of Henry O. Spalding on each box.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

ALL orders should be addressed to
HENRY O. SPALDING,
403 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S
CEPHALIC PILLS,

will convince all who suffer from
HEADACHE,

THAT A
SWIFT AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials were submitted by Mr. SPALDING, they are given in full, and are the property of this truly scientific discovery.

Mr. SPALDING:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I tell you that I want you to send me two dollars worth more of these for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige you.
Your obedient servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

Mr. SPALDING:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL ANSTONHOUSE.

FRANCE CHERRY, HUNTINGTON Co., Pa.,
January 18, 1891.

Mr. SPALDING:
I wish you to send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours respectfully,
J. B. SIMONS.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
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W. G. WHEELLOCK,
Liquors, Wines, Cigars,
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Fruits, ETC., ETC.

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Purposes, and for the Household.

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Medicines.

All orders for goods promptly attended to and respectfully

filled.

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Something for Every Citizen, Every President,

Every Soldier!

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THE SOUTHERN REBELLION

and the

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THE HISTORY OF THE SOUTHERN REBELLION

SHERRIFF'S FORECLOSURE SALE.
STATE OF WISCONSIN.
CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.

Richard H. Holcomb, plaintiff, against Lucius G. Fisher, Rachel O. Fisher, Sylvester Talbot, Walter Talbot, Henry Talbot, William Talbot, Thomas Talbot, J. W. Talbot, J. C. Talbot, J. H. Talbot, J. M. Talbot, J. P. Talbot, J. Q. Talbot, J. R. Talbot, J. S. Talbot, J. T. Talbot, J. U. Talbot, J. V. Talbot, J. W. Talbot, J. X. Talbot, J. Y. Talbot, J. Z. Talbot, J. A. Talbot, J. B. Talbot, J. C. Talbot, J. D. Talbot, J. E. Talbot, J. F. Talbot, J. G. Talbot, J. H. Talbot, J. I. Talbot, J. J. Talbot, J. K. Talbot, J. L. Talbot, J. M. Talbot, J. N. Talbot, J. O. Talbot, J. P. Talbot, J. Q. Talbot, J. R. Talbot, J. S. Talbot, J. T. Talbot, J. U. Talbot, J. V. Talbot, J. W. Talbot, J. X. Talbot, J. Y. Talbot, J. Z. Talbot, J. A. Talbot, J. B. Talbot, J. C. Talbot, J. D. Talbot, J. E. Talbot, J. F. Talbot, J. G. Talbot, J. H. Talbot, J. I. Talbot, J. J. Talbot, J. K. Talbot, J. L. Talbot, J. M. Talbot, J. N. Talbot, J. O. Talbot, J. P. Talbot, J. Q. Talbot, J. R. Talbot, J. S. Talbot, J. T. 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